

**GAO**

Briefing Report to the Honorable  
Pete Wilson, U.S. Senate

November 1986

# AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES

## Improved Controls and Accountability at Fort Bragg



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United States  
General Accounting Office  
Washington, D.C. 20548

National Security and  
International Affairs Division

B-225076

November 13, 1986

The Honorable Pete Wilson  
Chairman, Task Force on DOD Inventory Management  
Committee on Armed Services  
United States Senate

Dear Mr. Chairman:

On August 18, 1986, you requested that we review the management of ammunition and explosives (A&E) at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, one of the Army's largest bases. Specifically, you asked that we follow up on the issues raised in previous reports and report on (1) the impact of the Army's revised regulations on A&E management and (2) the reasons for the continued A&E losses at Fort Bragg.

PREVIOUS REPORTS OF ARMY'S  
LACK OF CONTROL OVER A&E

The Army's lack of control over A&E, especially at Fort Bragg, has been the focus of several recent reports. In September 1985, the Army Inspector General reported that the Army was losing accountability over large quantities of A&E. In May and August 1986, the Army Audit Agency reported on specific control problems at Fort Bragg. In May 1986, we also reported on the Army's A&E accountability problems, as part of our overall report on the Department of Defense's (DOD's) problems in accountability and security of supply inventories.

At the request of the Army's Vice Chief of Staff, the Army's Inspector General conducted a special follow-up inspection of A&E accountability at Fort Bragg from August 21 to 28, 1986 ("Special Follow-Up Inspection of Ammunition and Explosives Accountability, Fort Bragg--Actions Memorandum," Sept. 11, 1986). The Inspector General's findings were similar to some of those discussed in this report. The Inspector General recommended to the Army's Vice Chief of Staff that the Inspector General's office conduct an Army-wide assessment of A&E accountability, starting in January 1987.

IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE

Since your August 1986 request, we have again reviewed A&E accountability at Fort Bragg and found that the Army and Fort Bragg have made or are in the process of making several improvements in control, management, and accountability.

procedures for A&E. The Army has recently set standards for the type and amount of A&E to be used for training and has improved the management of A&E at the Ammunition Supply Point. Fort Bragg has also increased command awareness of A&E control, especially through updated command regulations and through inspections.

The Army's major improvement has been to reduce the amount of A&E used in training. For example, while Fort Bragg used 19,222 fragmentation grenades for training in fiscal year 1985, it has authorized only 5,737 for fiscal year 1987--a 70-percent reduction. This should reduce losses because the smaller the amount issued, the less the opportunity for theft. (The Army Inspector General's September 1985 report concluded that "theft of opportunity" was the main reason A&E was stolen.)

#### A&E CONTINUES TO BE FOUND

At Fort Bragg, significant amounts of A&E continue to be found at unauthorized locations. For example, during the first 11 months of fiscal year 1986, 148 pounds of C-4 explosive, 142 pounds of TNT, 1,080 feet of detonating cord, 13 fragmentation hand grenades, and 35 anti-personnel mines were recovered from unauthorized locations. Some of these explosives were recovered by local police in private residences and found by children in residential neighborhoods. In addition to these recoveries, significant amounts of A&E are turned in under the Fort Bragg amnesty program. The quantity of A&E lost or stolen but not recovered or otherwise turned in is unknown.

In commenting on a draft of this report, DOD did not question that A&E continues to be found at some unauthorized areas at Fort Bragg, but expressed the view that the amount of A&E being recovered is the result of policies and practices from a period before new policy and procedures were implemented by the Army, and that the new policy and procedures should reduce the problem in the future. DOD also attributes many of the recent recoveries to conscientious inspections and aggressive action by Fort Bragg personnel. DOD said that the additional emphasis it is placing on more unit participation in amnesty programs will probably result in additional turn-ins of A&E in the next few months and reduce incidents where A&E is found in unauthorized areas.

#### ARMY AND FORT BRAGG ADDRESSING REMAINING PROBLEMS

In the draft of this report provided to DOD for comment, we identified control weaknesses and recommended further improvements to A&E controls at the unit level. We recognized that training must not be hampered by unnecessary controls; however, due to the potential for great harm, we believed that the Army needed to develop more effective ways to prevent loss and theft of A&E. The weaknesses we identified at the unit level were

- limited use of inert training devices instead of live A&E,
- reconciliation procedures which do not provide assurance that A&E authorized for training is actually used,
- lack of compliance with Fort Bragg's policies and regulations,
- inadequate disciplinary action taken against soldiers found to have unauthorized A&E, and
- 1st Special Operations Command's (SOCOM's) insufficient accountability for its A&E.

After considering (1) recent data provided to us by DOD and (2) actions the Army is taking on the unit-level weaknesses we identified during our review, we believe that the Army and Fort Bragg have developed a workable framework for addressing A&E control problems. However, whether the Army's new policies and procedures will substantially reduce the amount of A&E lost or stolen remains to be demonstrated.

#### Limited use of inert training devices

Although Army regulations authorize the use of inert training devices and state that training standards can be achieved with inert rather than live A&E, the Army and Fort Bragg make limited use of inert devices. In June 1986, the Army evaluated and adjusted live A&E training requirements and concluded that it may not be necessary for every unit to do the same type of training using live explosives. As a result, beginning in fiscal year 1988, the Army is eliminating the use of some live explosives for several types of units--mostly combat support units.

According to DOD, the Army believes that the authorization for the continued use of mostly live explosives for training selected types of units and their soldiers must remain to allow those commanders who have mission-oriented critical tasks, and short deployment times, the opportunity to ensure that their soldiers are prepared to execute their missions on the battlefield.

We realize that the amount of live explosives used for training and the substitution of inert devices for live A&E is a matter of military judgment. However, where training objectives are achievable with inert devices, as stated in the training standards, inert devices should be used.

Ineffective reconciliation procedures

Fort Bragg's procedures for reconciling the amount of A&E provided for training with that actually used are not an effective control. At present, soldiers are required to turn in

- unused A&E within 24 hours after the training event, or
- the residue of used ammunition (the brass casings), the empty boxes from such explosives as C-4 and detonating cord (since these explosives leave no residue), and the pins from fragmentation grenades, within 5 days after the training event.

The amount of A&E and the residue or the empty boxes turned in is then to be reconciled with the amount of A&E issued. Reconciliation is a time-consuming task which, according to Fort Bragg officials, soldiers sometimes try to avoid by using all A&E issued.

Current methods of reconciling ammunition provide no assurance that the ammunition was actually used in training. For example, we observed the Ammunition Supply Point accepting corroded brass casings as evidence of the use of recently issued training ammunition. Furthermore, on several Fort Bragg training ranges, we found large quantities of brass casings that could have been turned in as "proof" of training ammunition used. We also found that, about 20 percent of the time, the amount of ammunition issued was reconciled exactly with the residue turned in--a highly suspicious situation since the casings (1) are weighed, using a scale accurate only to within 2 pounds, rather than counted and (2) often contained foreign debris. In addition, more than 60 percent of the combined amount of live ammunition and residue reconciled during the first 10 months of fiscal year 1986 was greater than the amount of ammunition issued.

In commenting on the ammunition-reconciliation issue, DOD officials told us that Army headquarters is reviewing new, improved procedures to reduce or eliminate the amount of ammunition residue required for turn-in after a training event.

For explosives, too, the evidence of use now required provides no assurance that the explosives were actually detonated. Obviously, turning in the boxes that C-4 explosive and detonating cord come in is no assurance that the explosives were actually detonated during training. Also, since fragmentation grenade pins are the same as those in smoke grenades, the pins provide no evidence that the fragmentation grenades issued were used in training. At the ranges we visited, we easily picked up over a hundred pins which could have been used to reconcile fragmentation grenades issued for training.

To improve the reconciliation process for explosives, the September 1985 report of the Army Inspector General recommended that the Army review and evaluate such explosive items as C-4, TNT, and booby traps to determine more effective methods for verifying their actual use. According to DOD officials, the Army is currently evaluating the design of these explosives to determine whether identifying parts can be added which can be retrieved as proof of consumption during training. The Army is also developing new procedures to ensure explosive consumption by having an officer observe and verify that the explosives were consumed.

An additional control to reconcile the number of fragmentation grenades issued with the number used would be to require the return of the safety lever--that part of the grenade that flips off when the grenade is thrown and identifies the type of grenade. Although Army policy requires the return of the safety levers, Fort Bragg has not implemented this requirement because it believes retrieving the levers from the training ranges to be too dangerous. The Army and Fort Bragg need to resolve this issue.

Units not complying with policies  
and regulations for the control of A&E

Fort Bragg's security inspections made in 1985 and 1986 found that units were not complying with policies and regulations for the control of A&E. For example, units were not maintaining an audit trail for A&E with the required hand receipts and other forms, and soldiers were found to have unauthorized ammunition in their possession.

Initially, Fort Bragg's Physical Security Office told us that security inspections would be discontinued for lack of personnel. However, when we discussed this with Fort Bragg's deputy commanding general, he informed us that the inspections would continue. We believe it important that they do continue and should even be increased because, at a minimum, they increase command awareness of the importance of A&E controls and accountability. Moreover, increased inspections would help create an environment whereby units and soldiers would be more aware that they faced a greater threat of being caught with unauthorized A&E than they have been in the past.

Inadequate disciplinary action  
taken against soldiers found  
with unauthorized A&E

According to Fort Bragg officials, during the past 2 years, 43 Fort Bragg soldiers have received either court martials or Article 15s (non-court martial punishment administered under the Uniform Code of Military Justice) for serious misappropriation or misuse of A&E. However, no disciplinary action is taken against Fort Bragg soldiers for less serious offenses

involving the removal of A&E from the training ranges. Although soldiers are given security checks after training events when they leave the ranges and again when they return to their barracks, they receive no disciplinary action when they are found to have A&E.

DOD officials said that they were unaware that soldiers were not being disciplined when found with unauthorized A&E after training and would investigate this matter further. We believe that, because the control of A&E is so important, Fort Bragg officials need to immediately institute disciplinary actions against soldiers caught with unauthorized A&E after training.

#### SOCOM's accountability for its A&E

During our September visit to Fort Bragg, we found that SOCOM was not being held sufficiently accountable for the A&E it uses for training. For example, SOCOM units were not always reconciling the use of A&E with the Ammunition Supply Point. Also, SOCOM had no written procedures for controlling A&E. This command was subject to much less control than other units, and some former command personnel had been arrested and convicted for possessing large quantities of A&E.

DOD officials informed us that, as of September 1986, SOCOM units drawing ammunition must now reconcile all A&E. Moreover, on November 1, 1986, SOCOM issued a new regulation on "Ammunition Supply, Accountability and Security." Since this regulation was issued after we completed our work at Fort Bragg, we have not evaluated it. Fort Bragg and SOCOM will also continue to pursue initiatives and procedures already in place to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

In the draft of this report provided to DOD for its review and comment, we made recommendations to (1) eliminate the Army's reconciliation process for small-arms ammunition residue, (2) improve Fort Bragg's controls over SOCOM's A&E accountability, and (3) increase the use of inert training devices. The Army and Fort Bragg are implementing our recommendation on the reconciliation process. Furthermore, SOCOM's new regulation may correct the deficiencies our recommendation addressed. The Army is also taking steps to use more inert devices for some types of training. However, since our work indicated that it may be possible to further increase the use of inert training devices, we recommend that the Secretary of the Army continue to reevaluate whether Army commands are using inert devices (especially for C-4 explosive and mines) to the maximum extent practical for training purposes.

To improve accountability and controls over ammunition and explosives at Fort Bragg, we recommend that Fort Bragg

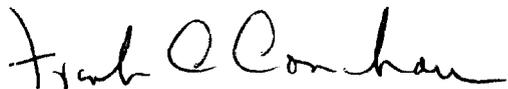
- increase inspections on the fort to instill in personnel the need for strict adherence to Army regulations regarding control and accountability for ammunition and explosives, and
- administer penalties to individuals found to have unauthorized ammunition or explosives immediately after training.

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As agreed with you office, we did not obtain written official agency comments. However, we provided DOD a copy of a draft of this report and on November 3, 1986, we met with DOD and Army officials and obtained DOD's official oral comments. Some of these comments are discussed in this letter, and others appear in the appendixes to this report.

We are sending copies of this report to the Chairmen, House and Senate Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations, the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, and the House Committee on Government Operations; the Secretaries of Defense, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force; and the Director, Office of Management and Budget. Copies will be available to other interested parties upon request. If your have any questions, please call Martin M Ferber, Associate Director for Manpower, Logistics, and Financial and General Management, on 275-8412.

Sincerely yours,



Frank C. Conahan  
Assistant Comptroller General

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ABBREVIATIONS

A&E	ammunition and explosives
ASP	Ammunition Supply Point
QASAS	Quality Assurance Specialist and Ammunition Surveillance
SOCOM	Special Operations Command
STRAC	Standards Training Commission

## INTRODUCTION

Military ammunition and explosives (A&E) include some very destructive munitions that, in the wrong hands, could cause serious loss, injury, or death to military personnel and innocent civilians. Handling and storage of this materiel should therefore be strictly controlled and safeguarded by the services.

As reported earlier by the Army Inspector General,<sup>1</sup> the Army Audit Agency,<sup>2</sup> and GAO,<sup>3</sup> significant quantities of A&E have been recovered in unauthorized locations. The Army Inspector General's report concluded that the total amount of A&E lost each year by the Army cannot be determined because of the Army's poor accountability system.

The Army Inspector General also reported in September of this year on its follow-up inspection of A&E accountability at Fort Bragg.<sup>4</sup> This inspection, made at the request of the Army's Vice Chief of Staff, was conducted from August 21 to 28, 1986. The Inspector General's findings were similar to some of those we are reporting here. In this follow-up report, the Inspector General recommended to the Army's Vice Chief of Staff that the Inspector General's office conduct an Army-wide assessment of A&E accountability, starting in January 1987.

Since the issue of these reports, the Army has revised its inventory regulations and procedures, requiring units to tighten control of A&E. But discovery of lost or stolen Army A&E continues, with several of the recoveries involving soldiers

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<sup>1</sup>Special Inspection of Ammunition and Explosive Accountability, Sept. 5, 1985.

<sup>2</sup>Reserve Officers' Training Corps Camp Operations, First Reserve Officers Training Corps Region, SO 85-204, Fort Bragg, N.C., May 20, 1985; and Training Ammunition Management, SO 85-206, Fort Bragg, N.C., Aug. 29, 1985.

<sup>3</sup>Problems in Accountability and Security of DOD Supply Inventories, NSIAD-86-106BR, May 23, 1986.

<sup>4</sup>"Special Follow-Up Inspections of Ammunition and Explosives Accountability, Fort Bragg--Actions Memorandum," Sept. 11, 1986.

stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, one of the Army's largest bases.

Concerned that these dangerous materials remain vulnerable to theft, the Chairman, Senate Armed Services Committee's Task Force on DOD Inventory Management, asked us to follow up at Fort Bragg on issues which earlier reports had identified concerning the management of A&E.

#### FORT BRAGG: AN OPEN BASE

Fort Bragg is a large, sprawling complex of classrooms, offices, housing units, service facilities, and training areas. The fort covers 130,700 acres and accommodates more than 40,000 soldiers, along with their families and civilian employees. It is an open base, having many avenues of unchallenged public access. The fort is traversed by several well-travelled public roads, none of which are barred by gates or guardhouses. There are 60 firing ranges on Fort Bragg, which are bordered by the roads and are well-wooded in many places, offering particularly opportune sites for hiding unused A&E for later theft--as Army investigators have found.

Fort Bragg's training facilities are used not only by resident units, but also by many visiting units from the Army, Reserves, National Guard, and Marine Corps. In addition, many Reserve Officer Training Corps units conduct summer training sessions at Fort Bragg.

The Fort Bragg Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) stocks and supplies over 3,000 types of A&E items for most of the units that train there. The most notable exception is the Marine Corps, which brings and uses its own A&E but relies on the ASP for storage. The ASP processes an average of 750 issue and turn-in documents each month. It issues more than 9.5 million rounds of small-arms ammunitions, 44,000 demolition items, and 20,000 grenades each month.

#### OVERVIEW OF FORT BRAGG'S MANAGEMENT OF A&E

Fort Bragg's management of A&E is a five-step process:

1. Headquarters, U.S. Army Forces Command, authorizes a specific amount of A&E to Fort Bragg.
2. Fort Bragg apportions the authorized A&E to its units.
3. The ASP issues requested A&E to the units under its authorization.

4. Units maintain control of A&E in their possession.
5. Units are required to return live A&E within 24 hours of the completion of each training event and to return residue within 5 days to the ASP for reconciliation with the amount issued.

OBJECTIVE, SCOPE,  
AND METHODOLOGY

Our objective was to evaluate the effectiveness of Fort Bragg's controls over its A&E. Specifically, we tried to answer two questions:

1. How have the Army and Fort Bragg improved controls over A&E?
2. Why do losses of A&E continue to be reported at Fort Bragg?

We evaluated current inventory procedures from the time the A&E is issued to units to the time unused quantities are returned to the ASP. During our review, we interviewed Army officials, reviewed relevant regulations and procedures, and observed inventory practices. We conducted this work at Fort Bragg's ASP, its command levels responsible for approving requests for A&E to be used in training, and some of its units that use A&E. We also analyzed data at the organizational levels responsible for ensuring the physical security of Fort Bragg and visited several training ranges on the fort to test and observe their security and control procedures for A&E. Because our audit efforts were concentrated at Fort Bragg, the results of our analysis cannot be projected to other Army posts.

We discussed our results with (1) officials from all the commands and offices at Fort Bragg where we performed our work and (2) representatives from the Army's Criminal Investigations Division, the Army's Inspector General's office, the Army's Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, and the Department of Defense's Deputy Assistant Secretary for Logistics and Materiel Management.

We conducted this review during September 1986 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO  
FORT BRAGG'S CONTROL OVER A&E

Since the publication of the reports criticizing the Army's control over A&E, both the Army and Fort Bragg have instituted several changes and plan to make more in the near future. These changes should significantly improve Fort Bragg's control over A&E. However, because some of the Army's changes will not be implemented for several months and because Fort Bragg's changes have only recently been implemented, their effectiveness cannot be fully evaluated at this time.

ARMY-INITIATED CHANGES TO A&E CONTROLS

The Army has developed comprehensive standards for A&E authorizations by weapon type which are to be used by major commands in forecasting yearly A&E needs. Also, it is establishing standards for A&E authorizations for specific types of training events for each type of unit. Furthermore, it has improved management of A&E.

A&E standards for major commands

In recent years, dwindling stockpiles, high costs of A&E manufacture, and congressional requests for better justification of training-budget requests have led the Army to develop comprehensive standards for weapon training. Accordingly, in September 1985, the Army's Standards Training Commission (STRAC) published Standards in Weapons Training, which, for the first time, established standards for authorizations of A&E for each major command, according to the number of weapons in its units, unit types, and readiness levels. Before the publication of this manual, Army commands determined their A&E requirements on the basis of past usage.

As table II.1 shows, for fiscal year 1987, the first year for which the standards were fully adopted at Fort Bragg, authorizations for some A&E items are being decreased considerably. (App. IV contains a more detailed list of A&E items used and authorized.) As the amount of A&E authorized is reduced to that actually needed, the opportunity to divert A&E without detection greatly decreases. (The Army Inspector General's 1985 report concluded that "theft of opportunity" was the main reason A&E was stolen.)

Table II.1: Fort Bragg Usage and Authorizations  
for Selected A&E Items

<u>Item</u>	<u>Usage</u>	<u>Authorizations</u>	
	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986</u>	<u>FY 1987</u>
C-4 explosive (1/4-pound blocks)	3,547	3,800	3,400
TNT (1 1/4-pound blocks)	9,780	7,043	3,808
Fragmentation grenades	19,222	8,020	5,737
Detonating cord (feet)	220,285	219,000	91,065
5.56mm ammunition (rounds)	5,531,146	6,933,899	3,469,722

A&E standards for  
specific training events

The Army is also establishing standards for the amount of A&E to be authorized for specific training events for each type of unit. The implementation of these standards--planned for March 1987--should end the current practice of issuing more A&E than is needed for specific training events, which creates an opportunity for theft without detection.

Improved management of A&E

To tighten other controls over A&E management, the Army recently updated its supply manual and required immediate compliance. The update provides detailed guidance on managing A&E, including unit responsibilities; improved procedures for estimating, requisitioning, accounting for, storing, inventorying, and returning A&E; safety and security requirements; and amnesty programs for those individuals illegally possessing A&E.

FORT BRAGG-INITIATED  
CHANGES TO A&E CONTROLS

Fort Bragg officials have also taken recent actions to improve controls over A&E. Its major efforts have been to improve ASP operations and increase command emphasis. Some of these changes were implemented in 1985, while others have recently been or soon will be implemented; table II.2 gives a

chronological history of these changes. Though it is too early to evaluate the full effect of these changes on A&E controls, they should result in improvements.

Table II.2: Chronology of A&E Control Initiatives at Fort Bragg

<u>Date</u>	<u>Command initiatives</u>
1985 March	<p>Commanding general issues letter emphasizing internal controls and directing corrective measures for major deficiencies identified by Army Audit Agency.</p> <p>Instruction on A&amp;E management is added to pre-command course.</p> <p>ASP begins suspending A&amp;E issues to units with delinquent reconciliation documents.</p>
1986 January	<p>Fort Bragg rewrites its Ammunition Holding Area Procedures to incorporate improvements to A&amp;E management and accountability.</p>
March	<p>Military police begin unannounced inspections of A&amp;E handling procedures at the unit level. ASP tightens verification of A&amp;E issues and documentation before unit leaves premises.</p>
August	<p>Director of Logistics issues letter requiring increased security over all sensitive A&amp;E in transit.</p>
September	<p>Mandatory executive class is conducted for all commanders and primary staff officers who supervise A&amp;E use.</p> <p>Director of Logistics issues information detailing critical measures for effective management of A&amp;E at the unit level.</p> <p>Unit A&amp;E managers will attend workshops to learn new procedures and improve accountability.</p>
October	<p>A single standard operating procedure is being written for the ASP.</p>

ASP changes

In the past, Fort Bragg has had difficulty reconciling the amount of A&E issued with that used (as indicated by residue) and returned. Consequently, in its efforts to tighten control, Fort Bragg has directed its ASP to suspend issues of A&E to any commander who directly controls units having delinquent reconciliation documents. The suspension will continue until these documents are cleared. In addition, the ASP will inform major commanders of any delinquency of their subordinate units.

The ASP is also revising its Standard Operating Procedures manual to incorporate recent ASP management changes as well as the new procedures prescribed by the Army's supply update. According to ASP officials, this revision will provide more detailed guidance concerning A&E control.

Fort Bragg has also improved ASP operations by providing a second person to independently check the issue of A&E for accuracy before it can be removed from ASP premises. Formerly, the only checker was the person who accompanied the unit representative to the A&E storage area.

Fort Bragg's ASP has increased the frequency of its wall-to-wall inventories and is now doing them quarterly. We believe that this change, which has been in effect for a year, has been a primary reason for the increased accuracy of accountability for A&E in the possession of Fort Bragg's ASP.

Command emphasis

Fort Bragg has increased its emphasis to commanders on A&E control, most notably by revising its regulations that establish policies and procedures--including command responsibilities--for dealing with A&E.<sup>5</sup> Other efforts to increase command awareness and involvement are as follows:

- Addition of a new section on A&E management to the Army's pre-command course (presented at Fort Bragg by its Directorate of Logistics).

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<sup>5</sup>XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg Regulation 700-1, ch. 21, revised Jan. 29, 1986.

- Requirement that battalion commanders or the ranking lieutenant colonel personally sign for any reconciliation shortages. (This directive was later included in the Army's supply update.)
- Encouragement, by Fort Bragg's commanding general, of all battalion and company commanders to participate personally in A&E control and accountability procedures.
- Presentation of mandatory class on A&E control for all Fort Bragg commanders and their primary staff officers.
- Development of mandatory education program to instruct brigade and battalion A&E officers and sergeants in Army-wide and local procedures, common mistakes in estimating A&E needs, and accountability for A&E.

Fort Bragg has also increased command awareness by having its Quality Assurance Specialist and Ammunition Surveillance (QASAS) team and the XVIII Airborne Corps' Physical Security Office make unannounced inspections of units while they are training. These inspections provide a random, independent check of procedures, concentrating on several specific areas of A&E controls, such as

- use of the required forms for A&E control at the unit level,
- physical security for A&E in the unit's control, and
- restriction of A&E use to the actual amount needed (i.e., ensuring that personnel open only the number of A&E containers needed for the immediate exercise).

When the team finds violations, it informs the individual responsible of the regulatory requirements but dispenses no punishment. The inspections thus function as a useful educational tool and as a further security measure, reminding units that they could be evaluated at any time.

The Corps' inspections are similar to the QASAS inspections, occurring unannounced, and they often reveal the same problems-- improper documentation, improper security during transportation and storage, and recovery of lost A&E on post. These inspections also reinforce accountability among soldiers and commanders.

The Physical Security Office initially told us that these inspections would be discontinued for lack of personnel. However, when we brought this to the attention of the deputy

commanding general for Fort Bragg, he informed us that the inspections would continue.

ADDITIONAL ACTIONS WOULD IMPROVE  
FORT BRAGG'S CONTROL AND ACCOUNTABILITY OVER A&E

Although the Army's and Fort Bragg's improved control procedures should eliminate some problems, significant quantities of A&E are still being found in unauthorized locations on and near Fort Bragg. However, it is too early to tell whether the corrective measures which have been taken are reducing the loss and theft of A&E.

Further actions are needed at the unit level to increase the use of inert training devices, to improve unit controls and accountability, and to discipline soldiers caught with unauthorized A&E after training.

A&E IS STILL BEING FOUND OUTSIDE  
THE ARMY'S CONTROL SYSTEM

During fiscal year 1985 and the first 11 months of fiscal year 1986,<sup>6</sup> Fort Bragg's Explosive Ordnance Detachment responded to 262 incidents involving military A&E found on and off Fort Bragg. (These incidents were exclusive of those involving Fort Bragg training ranges to routinely clear "dud" explosive items.) Of these incidents, 156 were to recover items found by individuals in unauthorized locations on Fort Bragg; 55 were to recover items found by police or other authorities in and around Fayetteville, North Carolina; and 51 were to recover items found by authorities in other North Carolina localities. Because Fort Bragg's Explosive Ordnance Detachment is responsible for recovering A&E throughout North Carolina, and because it is extremely difficult to trace the origins of stolen A&E, it is not possible to determine that all the recovered items came from Fort Bragg. In addition, it should be noted that units from other services and reserve-component units frequently train at Fort Bragg and could have been responsible for some of the recovered A&E.

However, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the Army's Criminal Investigation Division, and the Fort Bragg Provost Marshal's Office have also made recoveries, which were traced to Fort Bragg soldiers. For example, these law enforcement agencies recovered significant amounts of A&E from 1st Special Operations Command personnel stationed at Fort Bragg. The following are recent examples of A&E found on and off Fort Bragg:

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<sup>6</sup>Data for the last month of fiscal year 1986 was not available in time to be included in this report.

- On August 28, 1986, three children playing in woods in Fayetteville, North Carolina, found two ammunition cans containing a number of explosive devices, including a fragmentation grenade, smoke and practice grenades, grenade simulators, a trip flare, and firing devices. The children took the explosives home to their grandmother, who turned them over to the Cumberland County Sheriff's Department.
  
- On August 12, 1986, the following A&E was found by service members on a Fort Bragg training range:
  - 88 sticks of TNT,
  - 28 sticks of dynamite,
  - 22 high-explosive supplementary TNT charges,
  - 3 claymore anti-personnel mines,
  - 6 fragmentation grenades,
  - 114 blasting caps,
  - 295 fuse igniters,
  - 950 feet of detonator cord,
  - 2,480 rounds of ammunition, and
  - other miscellaneous items.

According to Army investigators, the munitions appeared to have been stolen during field exercises and concealed in a secluded location at the training area.

- On June 9, 1986, the following A&E was recovered by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms in Hope Mills, North Carolina, and traced to two service members assigned to Fort Bragg's Fifth Special Forces Group:
  - 21 1 1/4-pound blocks of C-4 explosive,
  - 32 high-explosive supplementary TNT charges,
  - 13 claymore anti-personnel mines, and
  - 110 M-60 time-fuse igniters.
  
- On March 6, 1986, six 1-pound demolition blocks of C-4 explosives were found by a Fort Bragg employee on a wildlife feeding area. The explosives were discovered in a green U.S. Army cloth bag.

With regard to the second recovery described above, DOD officials said that an update of the investigation being conducted revealed that none of the items have been traced to Fort Bragg units. Moreover, the lot numbers of 90 percent of the items found were not on the ASP's records, which go back 2 years. Therefore, DOD believes that the items were either not originally issued by Fort Bragg's ASP or were stolen more than 2 years ago.

We do not know whether DOD officials are correct in concluding that the recovered items did not come from Fort Bragg units mainly because 90 percent of their lot numbers were not on the ASP's records. Our work at the ASP during 1985 disclosed major problems with the accuracy of its records. Furthermore, the fact that 10 percent of the lot numbers were on the ASP records indicates that some of these items could have come from Fort Bragg.

In addition to the recoveries made by law enforcement agencies, there were 201 incidents in fiscal year 1986 where items were turned in to Fort Bragg officials under the fort's amnesty program. The amnesty program allows individual soldiers and units to turn in A&E items to designated Army authorities without being questioned as to their source or being punished for having the unauthorized A&E items.

Tables III.1 and III.2 summarize the items recovered from unauthorized locations and through the amnesty program. We are not certain what proportion of total A&E losses these recoveries represent since the total quantity of A&E lost or stolen is unknown.

Table III.1: Examples of A&E Recovered From Unauthorized Locations in Fiscal Years 1985 and 1986<sup>a</sup>

Type of item	Quantity	
	FY 1985	FY 1986
Hand grenades		
Fragmentation	19	13
Smoke	53	93
Riot	8	17
Claymore anti-personnel mines	6	35
Detonating cord	1,307 feet	1,080 feet
Blasting caps	2,252	294
C-4 explosive	34 pounds	147.5 pounds
TNT explosive	241 pounds	141.5 pounds
High-explosive supplementary charges	174	164
Pyrotechnic items	1,135	444
Small-arms ammunition		
5.56mm ball	3,292 rounds	13,991 rounds
7.62mm ball	3,976 rounds	2,462 rounds
9mm ball	156 round	none
45-caliber	185 rounds	none

<sup>a</sup>For first 11 months of fiscal year 1986.

expended is documented by residue, this process does not provide such assurance.

Fort Bragg procedures require units to return all unused A&E within 24 hours and residue within 5 working days after completion of training to the ASP, where they are reconciled with the A&E issued. This reconciliation is intended to ensure that all A&E is used only for legitimate purposes and is kept within the control system. In theory, the process is sound, but in practice the reconciliation process is time-consuming and unreliable, providing little assurance that all issued A&E can be accounted for.

According to the chief of the ASP, it takes about 4 hours, on the average, for unit personnel to complete reconciliation at the ASP. The process takes longer if they are returning live A&E. The time-consuming nature of reconciliation creates an incentive for units either to use all issued A&E (even if that means waste) or to discard unused A&E rather than return it to the ASP.

Most of Fort Bragg's A&E issues are reconciled after training, but the process does not verify that the A&E was used in training. For example, units using small-arms ammunition drawn from the ASP must return the brass casings of the expended rounds, but there is no way of verifying that the returned casings came from the ammunition issued. Anyone wishing to steal live rounds could collect the brass casings left on the range during training and substitute those discarded casings for live rounds to satisfy reconciliation requirements. This switch is particularly easy to make since the ASP accepts all brass casings, even those obviously very old. We observed one unit reconciliation where the ASP accepted more than 10,000 corroded casings (indicating that they had been lying on the range for some time). Although Fort Bragg's standard operating procedures require the officer-in-charge of each training range to ensure that the firing range is thoroughly cleared of live A&E and all residue before the unit leaves the range, we readily found residue on Fort Bragg's ranges. For example, at one range, in about an hour, we collected 20 to 25 pounds (about 2,000 rounds) of assorted small-arms casings and live ammunition.

Casings are also readily available in the private economy. For example, we found large quantities of casings available for purchase at a pawn shop adjacent to Fort Bragg. The casings are available primarily because the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office sells to the public brass returned during reconciliation. From May 1985 to September 1986, Fort Bragg's

Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office sold to private bidders more than 412,000 pounds of brass casings.

We also found that, about 20 percent of the time, the amount of ammunition issued was reconciled exactly with the residue turned in--a highly suspicious situation since the casings (1) are weighed, using a scale accurate only to within 2 pounds, rather than counted and (2) often contained foreign debris. In addition, more than 60 percent of the combined amount of live ammunition and residue reconciled during the first 10 months of fiscal year 1986 was greater than the amount of ammunition issued.

Army reconciliation for explosives provides even less assurance of legitimate consumption. For C-4 explosive and detonating cord, which leave no residue, units are required only to return the empty boxes. Empty boxes do not, of course, prove consumption. In addition, these items can be easily concealed, making their theft easy to accomplish.

To improve the reconciliation process for explosives, the September 1985 report of the Army Inspector General recommended that the Army "review and evaluate explosive items (include artillery and grenade simulators, C-4, TNT, and booby traps) to determine more effective methods for verifying the actual expenditure of explosives." As a result, the Commander of the Army's Materiel Command is currently evaluating the design of these explosives to determine whether identifying parts can be added which can be retrieved as proof of consumption during training.

For fragmentation grenades, Fort Bragg requires only the return of the pull pins, although Army procedures require the return of both the pull pins and safety levers--which indicate the fuse type. According to the Chief of the ASP, soldiers are not required to return the safety levers because they would have to enter impact areas to retrieve the levers, thus creating a safety problem. The Army and Fort Bragg need to resolve this issue. The pull pins, though, are no evidence that fragmentation grenades were used because the pins for fragmentation grenades are the same as those for smoke grenades. We easily found more than a hundred grenade pins on Fort Bragg ranges which could have been used in reconciliation.

DOD officials informed us that new improved reconciliation procedures are being evaluated by Army headquarters. These procedures will require visual verification of consumption and reduce or eliminate the residue-return requirements after training events.

Table III.2: A&E Returned in Fiscal Year 1986<sup>a</sup> to  
Fort Bragg's Ammunition Surveillance  
Branch Under the Army's Amnesty Program<sup>b</sup>

<u>Type of item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Hand grenades	
Smoke	101
Riot	10
Detonating cord	1,610 feet
Blasting caps	431
C-4 explosive	37.5 pounds
High-explosive supplementary charges	7
Pyrotechnic items	1,089
Small arms ammunition	
5.56mm ball	23,420 rounds
7.62mm ball	3,233 rounds
9mm ball	128 rounds
45-caliber	1,700 rounds

<sup>a</sup>For first 11 months of fiscal year 1986.

<sup>b</sup>All items shown were serviceable and are not included in table III.1.

DOD concurred with the reports that A&E continues to be found at some unauthorized areas at Fort Bragg. However, DOD said that these recoveries do not indicate that losses or thefts are continuing. Rather, DOD said that many of the recoveries have been the result of conscientious inspections and aggressive action by military personnel at the installation, which have recovered A&E lost or stolen in the past. DOD also said that, because of increased command emphasis on accountability of A&E, units have expeditiously reported A&E found in unauthorized areas. Moreover, DOD said that A&E continues to be turned in under the amnesty program, and--since additional emphasis is being placed on more unit participation in the amnesty program--more A&E will probably be turned in within the next few months. DOD stated that the number of recoveries will decrease as most of the previously lost or stolen A&E is recovered.

We agree that the recovery of significant quantities of A&E from unauthorized areas of Fort Bragg may well be the result of command emphasis on recovering such items and that increased emphasis on Fort Bragg's amnesty program will probably result in additional recoveries, which may reduce the number of incidents where A&E is found in unauthorized areas. However, it is too early to tell whether the corrective measures which have been taken are reducing the loss and theft of A&E.

IMPROVEMENTS STILL NEEDED  
AT UNIT LEVEL

Further controls are needed at the unit level, which has accountability for A&E after it is issued by the ASP and is most vulnerable to theft. Although we recognize that training must not be hampered by unnecessary controls, we believe that the Army needs to develop ways to prevent the loss and theft of A&E after it leaves the control of the ASP and comes under the control of the units. We found five major problems at the unit level:

- Limited use is made of inert training devices instead of live A&E.
- The reconciliation process does not ensure that all A&E issued was either used in training or returned to the ASP at the end of the training.
- Fort Bragg policies, procedures, and regulations for the control of A&E are not being followed adequately.
- Inadequate disciplinary action is taken against soldiers found to have unauthorized A&E in their possession.

-- The Army's 1st Special Operations Command (SOCOM) lacks adequate controls over A&E.

Limited use is made of inert training devices

Although the Army Standards in Weapons Training manual authorizes the use of inert explosives in the training of soldiers to Army standards, Fort Bragg units make only limited use of these items for training. Its ASP does not stock inert explosives, and officials from its Training and Audiovisual Support Center, which provides training devices, stated that they only occasionally receive requests for inert devices. While the use of the devices could reduce the opportunities for loss of A&E and are authorized by the Army for training soldiers to the standards needed, commanders are continuing to use live A&E.

At Fort Bragg, we discussed the use of inert explosives with the commanders of two battalions. Both commanders asserted that explosives must be used in training to duplicate the actual conditions of battle. One commander insisted that the troops need to see and hear the effects of live A&E and said that inert devices could not duplicate the sensations of training with the "real thing."

According to DOD officials, Fort Bragg uses large quantities of C-4 and other types of demolitions because of the large number of Combat Engineers and Special Forces Engineers who require a high degree of expertise in the use and application of demolitions and explosives. The mission of rapidly deploying force Engineer and 1st SOCOM units requires a capability to clear landing zones and destroy enemy obstacles. Certain other units must routinely employ actual explosives under the stress of vigorous tactical training missions to be capable of doing the job under the considerably greater stress of the proximity of hostile forces and live fire.

DOD officials agreed, however, that inert explosives are to be used to the maximum extent possible for training. Accordingly, the Army is trying to maximize the use of inert devices. During fiscal year 1986, the Army evaluated its Standards in Weapons Training manual and concluded that it may not be necessary for every unit to do the same type of training using explosives. As a result, explosive usage has been limited to specific types of units. For example, combat engineer units are the only units that will be authorized to employ live mines. The revised standards were published in draft in June of 1986 and will be incorporated in the new standards manual in fiscal year 1987. The Army also examined the use of other explosives such as C-4

and significantly reduced the amount authorized for live fire. For example, beginning with fiscal year 1988 authorizations, the Army has eliminated live C-4 and mine authorizations for the following units: aviation, military police, ordnance, chemical, signal, transportation, accounting and finance, quartermaster, and military intelligence. The draft manual also establishes C-4 standards for only armor, infantry, combat engineers, and combat heavy engineer units. These changes will be reflected in fiscal year 1988 ammunition authorizations and will significantly reduce C-4, mine, and other demolition authorizations.

DOD officials said that the mission of units at Fort Bragg has been considered in the Army's allocation of live munitions for training. The requirement for Fort Bragg units to deploy worldwide in a matter of hours and to be employed in a broad spectrum of conflicts dictates a realistic training environment to include the use of live munitions.

We agree with DOD officials that Fort Bragg units should train with live A&E when it is necessary to meet Army training standards. However, where training objectives are achievable with inert devices, as stated in the training standards, inert devices should be used. As shown in table III.3, based on the quantities of A&E authorized, Fort Bragg used inert A&E devices only a small percentage of the time during fiscal year 1986.

Table III.3: Comparison of Live Versus Inert  
A&E Authorized and Used in  
Fiscal Year 1986

<u>Item</u>	<u>STRAC-authorized A&amp;E</u>	<u>Inert items used</u>	<u>Percent of inert to live A&amp;E</u>
Fragmentation grenades	8,020	1,603	20
Claymore mines	3,144	149	5
Detonation cord	219,000 (feet)	10,000 (feet)	5

Reconciliation process does not  
ensure use of munitions

When the ASP issues A&E for training, it is most vulnerable to theft because accountability is transferred from the ASP to the unit. Although the reconciliation process is intended to ensure that all A&E not used in training is returned to the ASP

Inspections have revealed lack of compliance with regulations

According to inspection reports by QASAS and the Corps' Physical Security Office, Fort Bragg units are not complying with regulations on the accounting for, using, and handling of A&E. As shown by QASAS inspection reports for December 30, 1985, to August 29, 1986, 70 of 176 inspections found a total of 118 deviations from prescribed procedures for A&E use and accountability. For example, about 28 percent of the inspected units had failed to maintain an A&E audit trail with the required forms, and nearly 10 percent had opened more explosive containers than were needed to complete training. Inspectors cited other units suspected of requisitioning more A&E than needed for training and inadequate reconciliation of training munitions. Seventeen reports of physical security inspections issued in 1985 and 1986 cited similar accountability problems. These problems included

- possession of A&E without proper documentation,
- unauthorized possession of ammunition by some soldiers,
- improper security over A&E during transportation and storage, and
- discovery of ammunition in unauthorized locations on post.

One further indication of the need for inspections is that unauthorized vehicles and personnel can obtain access to the ranges. Privately owned vehicles are barred from all tactical training areas and any operations or impact area within Fort Bragg. They are also prohibited from parking on any roads traversing or providing access to the areas except the main training area roads and state roads that pass through these areas. Yet we observed such vehicles in the immediate areas of the ranges when they were in use, and observed personnel walking near some of the ranges when the ranges were not in use.

We discussed this matter with Fort Bragg officials, who were concerned about our findings and said that they would see that the regulations were enforced.

Inadequate disciplinary action taken against soldiers found with unauthorized A&E

During the past 2 years, 43 Fort Bragg soldiers have received either court martials or Article 15s (non-court martial punishment administered under the Uniform Code of Military Justice) for serious misappropriation or misuse of A&E, according to Fort Bragg officials. However, no disciplinary action is taken against Fort Bragg soldiers for less serious offenses involving the removal of A&E from the training ranges. Although soldiers are given security checks after training events when they leave the ranges and again when they return to their barracks, no disciplinary action is taken when they are found to have A&E.

DOD officials said that they were unaware that soldiers were not being disciplined when found with unauthorized A&E after training and would investigate this matter further.

Controls over A&E within SOCOM are inadequate

At the time of our review in September 1986, the Army's 1st Special Operations Command (SOCOM) did not have adequate procedures for controlling A&E. First, SOCOM had not developed specific instructions on individual responsibilities for A&E during field training, although Army Regulation 190-11 requires Army commanders and custodians of A&E to provide such instructions.

Second, SOCOM's units frequently do not return reconciliation results to the Training Section, which authorizes all issues of A&E to the units. After the completion of the training, the units are supposed to provide the Training Section with a copy of DA Form 581 ("Requests for Issue and Turn-in of Ammunition"). This form shows how much of the approved A&E was drawn from the ASP and how much was used during training. Only with this information can the Training Section verify whether its units are properly reconciling A&E issues at the ASP. According to the Chief of SOCOM's Training Section, however, the units frequently do not return the DA 581 form. Therefore, the Training Section does not know whether all the A&E authorized for training and approved for issue was actually drawn and used.

We randomly selected 18 DA 581 forms which had been approved by SOCOM's Training Section between October 1985 and April 1986 and held in suspense at the Training Section due to the lack of reconciliations from SOCOM units. In reviewing these forms, we found that, while each of them authorized the withdrawal of A&E from the ASP, the Training Section had not received the ASP

reconciliation results for any of them, even though the units are required to reconcile withdrawals from the ASP within 5 days and to provide the results to the Training Section. Our discussions with unit officials revealed that four of these A&E issue documents could not be accounted for--either in the records or by personal recollection. Since no record of these approved issue documents could be found, neither SOCOM nor the units know whether the A&E was drawn from the ASP.

This situation represents a serious lack of A&E controls since the approved documents authorize the ASP to issue the items listed. (One document authorized 57.5 pounds of C-4 explosive and 5 pounds of TNT charges.) Subsequent to our pointing this out, the Army reviewed ASP records and found that no A&E was issued for these documents. Nevertheless, the potential exists for such a circumstance to occur since the missing documents and a working knowledge of Fort Bragg ASP operations could allow a dishonest individual to obtain the items already approved for issue by SOCOM. The importance of the lack of controls is demonstrated by the fact that two SOCOM soldiers are currently under indictment for the theft of A&E from the command.

Third, the Fort Bragg ASP has incomplete knowledge about SOCOM A&E expenditures. According to one ASP official, it is not uncommon for a SOCOM unit to state in its requisition that it will not reconcile A&E with the ASP. During our review of ASP records, we observed numerous SOCOM DA 581 forms containing such statements as "No residue or brass will be returned to Fort Bragg." This statement assumes that all the A&E issued will be used in training. However, if it is not, there will be no reconciliation with the ASP of the unused A&E or the residue of that actually used. The ASP official also said that the ASP normally does not receive the results of any reconciliations occurring at off-post training sites.

DOD officials informed us that, as of September 1986, SOCOM units drawing ammunition to use off post must now reconcile all residue. Fort Bragg and SOCOM will also continue to pursue initiatives and procedures already in place to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. Moreover, on November 1, 1986, SOCOM issued a new regulation on "Ammunition Supply, Accountability and Security." Since this regulation was issued after we completed our work at Fort Bragg, we have not evaluated it.

Fort Bragg Usage and Authorization  
for Selected A&E Items, Fiscal Year 1985 to Fiscal Year 1987

Item Name	DOD identi- fication code	FY1985 usage	STRAC authorization		Increase or decrease in authorization, FY1987 STRAC compared with	
			FY1986	FY1987	FY1985 usage	FY1986 STRAC
5.56 Ball F/M	A059	0	0	3,986,560	3,986,560	3,986,560
5.56 Ball Linked	A062	0	0	67,158	67,158	67,158
5.56 4:1 Linked	A064	756,222	885,732	1,025,388	269,166	139,656
5.56 Ball	A071	5,531,146	6,933,899	3,469,722	-2,061,424	-3,464,177
.22 Ball LR	A086	128,300	172,334	128,645	345	-43,689
.22 Ball LR MG	A093	3,777	5,000	0	-3,777	-5,000
7.62 Ball, Clip	A130	27,016	36,388	32,000	4,984	-4,388
7.62 4:1 Linked	A131	2,001,197	2,166,517	2,274,334	273,137	107,817
7.62 Ball Match	A136	267,881	328,273	280,000	12,119	-48,273
7.62 Ball Linked	A143	306,042	640,926	529,308	223,266	-111,618
.30 Carbine Ball	A182	4,800	6,000	5,000	200	-1,000
.30 Ball	A212	2,300	3,000	3,000	700	0
.30 4:1 Linked	A218	0	6,000	4,000	4,000	-2,000
9mm Ball 116 G-R	A360	242,612	280,000	160,000	-82,612	-120,000
.38 Special Ball	A400	16,483	49,667	12,450	-4,033	-37,217
.38 Special Wadcutter	A404	72,531	76,832	65,470	-7,061	-11,362
.45 Ball	A475	845,426	801,381	851,360	5,934	49,979
.50 Ball Linked	A555	0	26,622	27,000	27,000	378
.50 4:1 Linked	A557	127,893	160,596	130,000	2,107	-30,596

## APPENDIX IV

## APPENDIX IV

Item Name	DOD identi- fication code	FY1985 usage	STRAC authorization		Increase or decrease in authorization, FY1987 STRAC compared with	
			FY1986	FY1987	FY1985 usage	FY1986 STRAC
20mm TPT	A652	252,792	354,480	354,480	101,688	0
40mm Red Smoke Grenade	B506	1,205	933	529	-676	-404
40mm Green Smoke Grenade	B508	870	1,090	900	30	-190
40mm Yellow Smoke Grenade	B509	677	1,099	677	0	-422
Grenade, Hand Frag	G881	19,222	8,020	5,737	-13,485	-2,283
Grenade, Hand Riot CS	G922	7	41	0	-7	-41
Grenade, Hand CS1	G924	467	475	300	-167	-175
Grenade, Hand Smoke	G930	9,780	9,697	8,000	-1,780	-1,697
Grenade, Hand Riot	G932	0	0	0	0	0
Grenade, Hand Smoke Green	G940	8,391	7,212	7,000	-1,391	-212
Grenade, Hand Smoke Yellow	G945	6,402	6,673	3,200	-3,202	-3,473
Grenade, Hand Smoke Red	G950	6,715	6,292	5,200	-1,515	-1,092
Grenade, Hand Smoke Violet	G955	310	968	2,000	1,690	1,032
Grenade, Hand CS M7	G963	1,560	1,532	1,655	95	123
Mine Apers. M16	K092	136	133	45	-91	-88
Mine Apers. M14	K121	201	130	45	-156	-85
Mine Apers. M18	K143	1,863	3,144	2,000	137	-1,144
Mine Apers. M26	K146	0	30	20	20	-10

Item Name	DOD identi- fication code	FY1985 usage	STRAC authorization		Increase or decrease in authorization, FY1987 STRAC compared with	
			FY1986	FY1987	FY1985 usage	FY1986 STRAC
Q4 1 1/4 lb.	M023	3,547	3,800	3,400	-147	-400
TNT 1/4 lb.	M030	9,780	7,043	3,808	-5,972	-3,235
TNT 1/2 lb.	M031	64	517	0	-64	-517
TNT 1 lb.	M032	2,648	2,700	2,404	-244	-296
Cap, Blasting Electric	M130	7,270	8,520	2,548	-4,722	-5,972
Cap, Blasting Nonelectric	M131	12,459	11,139	3,056	-9,403	-8,083
Detonating Cord	M456	220,285	219,000	91,065	-129,220	-127,935
Dynamite Military M1	M591	5,261	3,300	2,300	-2,961	-1,000

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